In the Claims:

1. (original) A method of generating a SMS or MMS text message from a first mobile telephone for receipt by a second mobile telephone, comprising the steps of:

(a) receiving a voice message at a server, the voice message having been sent from the first mobile telephone by an end-user originator;

(b) converting the voice message to an audio file format;

(c) sending or streaming the audio file over a wide area network to a voice to text transcription system comprising a network of computers;

(d) one of the networked computers playing back the voice message to an operator;

(e) the computer receiving as input the original voice message, intelligently transcribed by the operator as a transcribed text message;

wherein the method is characterised in that:

(i) the end-user originator selects an option or function of the first mobile telephone that causes the voice message to be remotely transcribed to a SMS or MMS message for display on the second mobile telephone; and

(ii) the computer causes the transcribed text message to be sent to the second mobile telephone as the SMS or MMS message.

2. (original) The method of Claim 1 in which the transcribed text message has added to it the time and date that the voice message was originally received at the server.

3. (currently amended) The method of Claim 1 [[or 2]] in which a further voice message is originated at a mobile telephone or at a landline telephone and a SMS or MMS text message is generated from that further message using the method of Claim 1.

4. (currently amended) The method of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 1 in which the transcribed text message has added to it the caller name and/or number (MSISDN).

5. (original) The method of Claim 4 in which the transcribed text message is displayed on the device as though it was sent directly from an originator of the voice message.

6. (currently amended) The method of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 1 in which the computer does not display to the operator the telephone number associated with the wireless information device.

7. (currently amended) The method of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 1 in which the computer displays to the operator an option to re-route the audio file to a

different computer with an operator that is more suited to transcribing the voice message because of linguistic, dialect, or cultural reasons.

8. (currently amended) The method of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 1 in which the computer provides the operator with a searchable list of specialised terms that are relevant to cultural sayings, regular events, sporting events, media events, other kinds of newsworthy events to assist the operator in accurately transcribing those specialised terms.

9. (currently amended) The method of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 1 in which the operator represents the mood of the caller leaving the voice message in the transcribed text message using either a written description or an emoticon.

10. (currently amended) The method of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 1 in which the operator succinctly summarises the voice message.

11. (currently amended) The method of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 1 in which the operator summarises the voice message to fit it the 160 character SMS limit or subsequent concatenated text messages.

12. (currently amended) The method of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 1 in which the operator omits from the transcribed text message any hesitations, artefacts, or unnecessary repetitions present in the voice message.

[[14]] 13. (currently amended) The method of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 1 in which the text message is sent to the wireless information device in a format previously specified as appropriate by the user of the device.

[[13]] 14. (currently amended) The method of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 1 in which the originator of the voice message speaks the name of the intended recipient and the operator or a speech recognition system is able to extract the relevant telephone number of the wireless information device, email address or other address by looking up that name in a web-based address book associated with the originator.

[[14]] 15. (currently amended) The method of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 1 comprising the further step of parsing the transcribed text message and using the parsed data in an application running on the wireless information device.

[[15]] 16. (currently amended) The method of Claim [[14]] 15 in which parsing and using the parsed data involves one or more of the following:

(a) extracting the phone number spoken allowing it to be used (to make a call), saved, edited or added to a phone book;

(b) extracting an email address and allowing it to be used, saved, edited or added to an address book;

(c) extracting a physical address and allowing it to be used, saved, edited or added to an address book;

(d) extracting a web address (hyperlink) and allow it to be used, edited, saved or added to an address book or browser favourites;

(e) extracting a time for a meeting and allow it to be used, saved, edited and added to an agenda as an entry;

(f) extracting a number and saving it to one of the device applications;

(g) extracting a real noun and providing options to search for it or, look it up on the web (WAP or full browser).

[[16]] 17. (currently amended) The method of Claim 1 in which, for devices that support less than a certain amount of text, there is an initial look up of the text limitations in a database and then an automatic suggestion of appropriate maximum recording time.

[[17]] 18. (currently amended) The method of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 1 when used in conjunction with an automated voice recognition system to speed up the processing of the audio file.

[[18]] 19. (currently amended) A text message which has been transcribed

from a voicemail and is provided to a wireless information device using the method of ~~any preceding~~ Claim 1 [[- 17]].

[[19]] 20. (currently amended) A mobile telephone programmed with an application that enables an end-user originator of a message to cause a SMS or MMS text message to be generated from that message by the performance of the method of Claim 1.